
XMM-Newton Data Analysis Workshop

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Event list manipulation and screening

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Event lists

e[pm]proc and e[pm]chain produce **calibrated** and **concatenated event lists**.
 Each event is individually time-tagged, and its spatial, energy ... properties are registered

	TIME D s	X J 0.05 ARCSECONDS	Y J 0.05 ARCSECONDS	PHA I CHAN	PI I CHAN	PATTERN B	CCDNR B
1	9.506202266412E+07	23743	21330	423	1447	2	1
2	9.506202266412E+07	28728	21990	25	98	0	1
3	9.506202527717E+07	28176	31623	25	97	0	1
4	9.506202527717E+07	29829	30841	327	1131	0	1
5	9.506202527717E+07	23686	19319	541	1854	0	1
6	9.506203046611E+07	25510	32711	1810	6171	0	1
7	9.506203566620E+07	29814	28823	102	360	0	1
8	9.506203826626E+07	26635	30601	2062	7028	0	1
9	9.506204346625E+07	26429	20314	443	1519	4	1
10	9.506204606629E+07	20691	28728	1608	5471	3	1
11	9.506204606629E+07	27989	29777	202	700	0	1
12	9.506204606629E+07	21937	25667	117	402	2	1
13	9.506204866632E+07	28132	32491	462	1589	0	1
14	9.506204866632E+07	27204	29741	904	3095	0	1
15	9.506205126638E+07	22124	20257	290	994	0	1
16	9.506205906643E+07	23193	18795	1398	4771	0	1
17	9.506206166646E+07	23224	19326	276	950	0	1
18	9.506206946653E+07	27755	28979	183	637	0	1
19	9.506207206939E+07	22533	29563	33	118	0	1

When?

Where?

At which energy?

Which shape?

On which CCD?



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Browsing an event list I: SAS and FTOOLS

Event lists (as most of the XMM-Newton data) are **FITS files**, which can be manipulated with **FTOOLS/LHEASOFT**, alongside with specific **SAS** tasks:

- dump FITS files to ASCII:

```
fdump infile=file.fits outfile=file.asc columns=- rows=-
```

- visualise header keywords (*attributes*):

```
fkeyprint infile=file.fits keynam=KEYWORD outfile=STDOUT
```

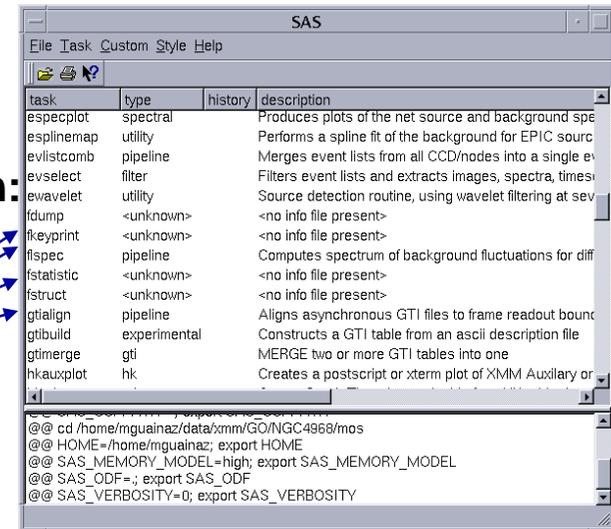
- show the structure of a FITS file:

```
fstruct infile=file.fits
```

- calculate statistics on the table of a FITS file extension:

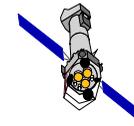
```
fstatistic infile=file.fits colname=COLUMN
```

SAS provides a GUI interface to run these and other LHEASOFT tasks



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Browsing and event list files II: “fv”

Event files can be browsed with the GUI LHEASOFT interface **fv** as well:

The image shows a composite of several fv GUI windows. On the left, a 'fv: WM' window contains a menu with options like 'New File...', 'Open File...', 'File Summary', 'Table', 'Image Table', 'Vector Table', 'Clipboard', and 'Help'. Below it is a 'fv: File Dialog' window showing a file list with columns for Name, Size, and Mod Date. In the center, a 'fv: Summary of MOS.evt' window displays a table of file entries with columns for Index, Extension, Type, Dimension, and View. On the right, a 'fv: Header of MOS.evt[1]' window shows a list of parameters such as XTENSION, BITPIX, NAXIS, etc. Below the header window is a 'POW 1.350' window containing a scatter plot of 'MOS.evt_1_0' with axes for Dec and RA. A green box labeled 'Visualise/manipulate file headers' has arrows pointing to the header window and the scatter plot. Another green box labeled 'Browse the file structure' points to the file dialog window. A third green box labeled '“Quick and dirty” scatter plots' points to the scatter plot window.

Visualise/manipulate file headers

Browse the file structure

“Quick and dirty” scatter plots



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SAS specific manipulation tasks (I)

SAS provides also a set of specific tools to manipulate XMM-Newton FITS files, based on a specific library: the **DAL (Data Access Layer)**.

		FTOOLS	
addattribute	Add an attribute to a dataset	fmodhead	PostScript ChangeLog
dsaddarray	Add an array to a dataset	fimgcreate	PostScript ChangeLog
dsaddcolumn	Add a column to a table		PostScript ChangeLog
dsaddcomment	Add a comment to an attributable object		PostScript ChangeLog
dsaddhistory	Add a history record to an attributable object		PostScript ChangeLog
dsaddrows	Add a range of rows to a table		PostScript ChangeLog
dsaddtable	Add a table to a dataset	fcreate	PostScript ChangeLog
dsattr	Get attribute values	fkeyprint	PostScript ChangeLog
dsconv	Convert columns that contain time stamps or angles to real numbers		PostScript ChangeLog
dscopyattr	Copy a list of attributes to an attributable	ffilecat	PostScript ChangeLog
dscopyblock	Copy a list of blocks to a dataset	fextract	PostScript ChangeLog
dscopycolumn	Copy a list of columns to a table	faddcol	PostScript ChangeLog
dscopyrows	Copy a range of rows in the given table	flookup	PostScript ChangeLog
dscp	Copy an object		PostScript ChangeLog
dscreatedataset	Create a dataset	fcreate	PostScript ChangeLog
dsdeletenullvalue	Delete the null value from an array or column		PostScript ChangeLog
dshead	ASCII dump of first part of an object	fdump prdata=no	PostScript ChangeLog



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SAS specific manipulation tasks (II)

		FTOOLS	
dsinfo	Retrieve information from object		PostScript ChangeLog
dsinserttable	Insert one table (source) into another (destination)	fmerge	PostScript ChangeLog
dslatts	List the attributes in the given attributable objects		PostScript ChangeLog
dscols	List the columns in the given tables and/or or datasets	flcol	PostScript ChangeLog
dsls	List the datasets in the given directory		PostScript ChangeLog
dsmv	Move an object		PostScript ChangeLog
dsnullify	Set all data elements in an object to null		PostScript ChangeLog
dspurify	Purify a dataset		PostScript ChangeLog
dsrelabel	Relabel an object		PostScript ChangeLog
dsrename	Rename an object		PostScript ChangeLog
dsreplacenulls	Replace the null values in an object with a new value		PostScript ChangeLog
dsreshape	Reshape the dimensions of an array or column	chimgtyp, fcollen	PostScript ChangeLog
dsrm	Delete a list of objects	fdel...	PostScript ChangeLog
dsrmattr	Delete a list of attributes from an attributable	fmodhead	PostScript ChangeLog
dsrmrows	Remove a range of rows from a table	fdelrow	PostScript ChangeLog
dssetarrayelement	Set the value of an array element	fparimg	PostScript ChangeLog
dssetattr	Set/Add an attribute	fmodhead	PostScript ChangeLog
dssetcolumnelement	Set the value of a column element	fpartab	PostScript ChangeLog
dssetdata	Copy an object's data to another object		PostScript ChangeLog
dssetlabel	Set the label of an array, table, column or attribute		PostScript ChangeLog
dssetnullvalue	Set the null value of an array or column		PostScript ChangeLog
dssetunits	Set the units of an array, column or attribute		PostScript ChangeLog
dsstats	Produce dataset statistics	fstatistics	PostScript ChangeLog
dsstruct	Get the structure of a list of datasets		PostScript ChangeLog
dstail	ASCII dump of last part of an object	fdump	PostScript ChangeLog
dstranstype	Convert the datatype of a list of objects		PostScript ChangeLog
dsvalidate	Check a dataset.		PostScript ChangeLog
dsverify	Check a dataset.	fverify	PostScript ChangeLog



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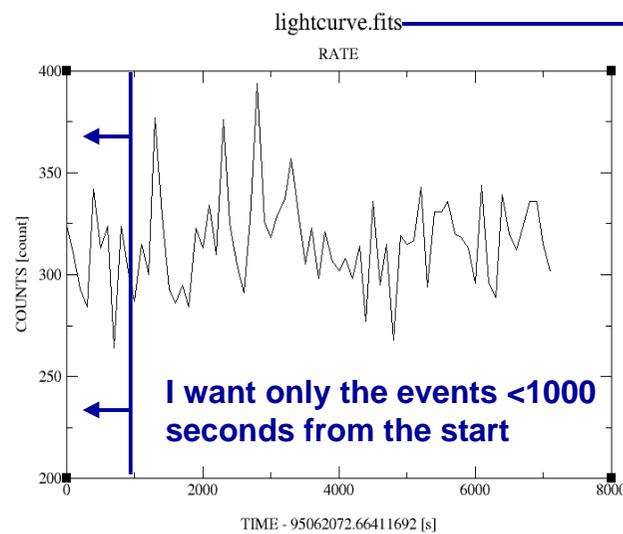
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The concept of Good Time Intervals (GTI)

One defines **Good Time Interval** file the set of time intervals where a given scientific product (e.g.: an event list) is accumulated. EPIC event lists have one GTI extension for each chip. They play a crucial role in the calculation of the **exposure times**, or to remove high particle background phases.

GTIs can be generated with the SAS task **tabgtigen** from HK or scientific light curves. GTI files can be subsequently applied to generate of customised scientific products



tabgtigen
Input
table lightcurve.fits
timecolumn TIME
Output
gtiset early_times_gti.fits
expression TIME.LE.9.5063E+07
prefraction 0.5
postfraction 0.5
Run Defaults Cancel
GTI file with one record, identifying the first 1000 seconds of the observation

	START	STOP
1	9.506202266412E+07	9.506302266412E+07



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Manipulating the event list columns

Event list columns can be algebraically manipulated to produce new or to modify existing columns with the SAS task `tabcalc`. Examples:

1. Generation of a column containing the **DISTANCE** from a given pixel
[in the example: (18000, 18000) in sky coordinates]

The screenshot shows the 'tabcalc' dialog box with the following fields:
- tables: "MOS.evt:EVENTS"
- column: DISTANCE
- columntype: real64
- expression: $\text{SQRT}((X-18000)**2+(Y-18000)**2)$
Buttons: Run, Defaults, Cancel

2. Generation of a new **TIME** column, where times are expressed as seconds from the observation start:

The screenshot shows the 'tabcalc' dialog box with the following fields:
- tables: "MOS.evt:EVENTS"
- column: TIMESTAR
- columntype: real64
- expression: $\text{TIME}-9.506202266411692\text{E}+07$
Buttons: Run, Defaults, Cancel

	<input type="checkbox"/> PATTERN B	<input type="checkbox"/> CCDNR B	<input type="checkbox"/> DISTANCE D	<input type="checkbox"/> TIMESTAR D
2	1	1	6.638595408669E+03	0.000000000000E+00
0	1	1	1.144596365537E+04	0.000000000000E+00
0	1	1	1.700403202185E+04	2.613056555390E+00
0	1	1	1.745899544647E+04	2.613056555390E+00
0	1	1	5.836981839958E+03	2.613056555390E+00
0	1	1	1.651707059378E+04	7.801989525557E+00
0	1	1	1.602210738324E+04	1.300208248198E+01
0	1	1	1.527574633201E+04	1.560213899612E+01
4	1	1	8.740860197944E+03	2.080213196576E+01
3	1	1	1.106035555486E+04	2.340216849744E+01
0	1	1	1.544272806210E+04	2.340216849744E+01
2	1	1	8.618750373459E+03	2.340216849744E+01



selectlib: a selection/manipulation library

All the operations to manipulate tables and columns in an EPIC event lists are driven by the **selectlib** library. Examples of the allowed operations:

- boolean: “==“, “>“, “<=“, “||“, “&&“, “!” ... E.g.: `(CCDNR==1)&&(PHA>=300)`
- arithmetic/trigonometric: “+“, “abs(x)“, “sin(x)“, “log(x)” ... E.g.: `(log(PI)>0)`
- string manipulation: “upper/lower“, “=“, “>“, “+“, “ascii” ... E.g.: `'W' + ' XMM' ⇒ 'W XMM'`
- definition of a selection expression as a keyword. E.g.: `#DISTANCE < 128` if a keyword `DISTANCE == SQRT((X-18000)**2+(Y-18000)**2)` exists in a to-be-screened file
- bitwise (BW) operators: “BW AND/OR“, “left/right shift”
- built-in constants: “#PI“, “RAD“, “#E“, “TRUE/FALSE” ... E.g.: `PATTERN>#PI`



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Region filters function

In order to facilitate the extraction of scientific products in spatial regions, a number of pre-defined selection regions are available in `selectlib`:

- `point(x0,y0,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `line(x0,y0,x1,y1,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `circle(xCenter,yCenter,radius,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `sector(xCenter,yCenter,fromAngle,toAngle,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)` or
`pie(xCenter,yCenter,fromAngle,toAngle,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `ring(xCenter,yCenter,radius1,radius2,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)` or
`annulus(xCenter,yCenter,radius1,radius2,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `ellipse(xCenter,yCenter,xHalfWidth,yHalfWidth,rotation,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `elliptannulus(xCenter,yCenter,xHalfWidthInner,yHalfWidthInner`
`xHalfWidthOuter,yHalfWidthOuter,rotationInner,rotationOuter,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)` or
`elliptring(xCenter,yCenter,xHalfWidthInner,yHalfWidthInner`
`xHalfWidthOuter,yHalfWidthOuter,rotationInner,rotationOuter,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `box(xCenter,yCenter,xHalfWidth,yHalfWidth,rotation,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `rectangle(xLoLeft,yLoLeft,xUpRight,yUpRight,rotation,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `rhombus(xCenter,yCenter,xHalfWidth,yHalfWidth,rotation,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)` or
`diamond(xCenter,yCenter,xHalfWidth,yHalfWidth,rotation,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`
- `polygon(x1,y1,x2,y2,x3,y3,x4,y4,...,Xcolumn,Ycolumn)`

Example: to select all events within 128 pixels from the sky pixel (18000, 18000):

```
circle (18000, 18000, 128, X, Y)
```



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File-based filters

Three file-based filters exist within `selectlib`:

- **GTI-filter:** `gti(gt_i.fits, TIME)` selects all the events, whose `TIME` belongs to at least one of the GTIs defined in `gt_i.fits` (assuming that the event list time column is `TIME`)
- **Mask filter:** `mask(mask.fits, X0, Y0, X, Y)` selects all the events which fall on a position $[(X0-X), (Y0-Y)]$, whose corresponding mask value is non-zero. It can be applied to sky coordinates positions as well, if the mask contains WCS information
- **Region filter:** `region(region.fits, X, Y)` selects all the events whose position (in sky pixels in this case) belongs to `region.fits`



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IN-operator

A generic operator family exists, which allows expressions in the form:

`arith in (...)`

interval specification	alternative expression	meaning
<code>: or (:) or [:] or < : ></code>	<code>true</code>	$x = val$
<code>val or [val]</code>	<code>val == x</code>	$val \leq x$
<code>val: or [val:] or [val:]></code>	<code>val <= x</code>	$val < x < +\infty$
<code>< val:] or < val:]></code>	<code>val < x</code>	$-\infty < x \leq val$
<code>: val or [: val] or < : val]</code>	<code>val >= x</code>	$-\infty < x < val$
<code>[: val] or < : val]</code>	<code>val > x</code>	$lo \leq x \leq hi$
<code>lo: hi or [lo: hi]</code>	<code>lo <= x && hi >= x</code>	$lo < x \leq hi$
<code>< lo: hi]</code>	<code>lo < x && hi >= x</code>	$lo \leq x < hi$
<code>[lo: hi]</code>	<code>lo <= x && hi > x</code>	$lo < x < hi$
<code>< lo: hi]</code>	<code>lo < x && hi > x</code>	$>=$

- **IN-intervals:**

Example:

`PI in [100, 300)`

is the same as:

`(PI=>100)&&(PI<300)`

- **IN-GTI:** `TIME IN gti(gti.fits)` is the same as `gti(gti.fits, TIME)`

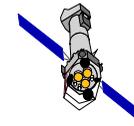
- **IN-filter:** `(X, Y) in circle(18000, 18000, 128)` is the same as `circle (18000, 18000, 128, X, Y)`

If you are scared enough, you may ask: **do I really need to learn all this stuff to extract my customised scientific products?** The answer is **no** ... as it will be shown in the next presentation.



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